

The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 5664

日 一 月 二十 年 亥 乙 號

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JANUARY 18TH, 1876.

二 月

八 月 正 月

Price \$2 PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

January 17, ANNA, German bark, 449, W. Jason, Newcastle, N.S.W., 25th Nov., Coast Guard.

January 17, PEKING-CHASHI, Chinese gun boat, 600, C. H. Parker, from a cruise.

January 17, HARBOUR, British str., 277, C. Abbott, took 14th January, and Amoy 16th, General - DOUGLAS LARFAIR & CO., 49, Queen's Road, Hongkong, 27th December, 1875.

January 17, CLEMONT, British str., 1,400, Hogg, Shanghai 16th January, Tae Jardine Matheson & Co.

January 17, KATE, Taffeta, British brigantine, 270, H. Masters, Newcastle, N.S.W., 25th Nov., Captains - P. & O. S. N. Co.

January 17, KASHMIR, British str., 1,500, Baker, Shanghai 16th January, General - P. & O. S. N. Co.

January 17, MELACON, British str., 1,046, Borrelli, Yokohama 11th Jan., General - P. & O. S. N. Co.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, JANUARY 17TH.

ZAMBOANGA, str., for Manila.

China, str., for Yokohama and San Francisco.

Macao, str., for Aden.

Abu, for Bombay.

Armenia, for New York.

Namoa, str., for Sigoen.

Emirata, str., for Amoy.

Departures.

January 17, CITY OF KIEN, str., for Salagon.

January 17, French corvette MONTCALM, for a cruise.

January 17, CHINA, str., for Yokohama and San Francisco.

January 17, EMERALDA, str., for Amoy.

January 17, MIRCA, str., for Aden.

January 17, ZAMBOANGA, str., for Manila.

January 17, TANAKA, str., for Yokohama.

January 17, J. H. TEESEN, str., for Whampoa.

January 17, H.M.S. VIGILANT, for Siam.

Passenger.

Arrived.

For Hongkong, str., from Tai-ao, 40. - 12 Chinese.

For Cleve, str., from Shanghai - Mrs. Parker and 2 children.

For Kashgar, str., from Shanghai - Messrs. G. E. Tait and native servant, W. H. Forbes and native servant, F. D. Hitch and native servant, G. W. Nutt and C. Parker, and 33 Chinese.

For Macao, str., from Yokohama - Lieut. H. Parker, Messrs. Rossette and Marks, and 12 Chinese.

Departed.

For China, str., for Yokohama and San Francisco -

For Yokohama - One Chinese. For San Francisco - Dr. W. O. Wulff, 1 European, and 63 Chinese.

For Zamboanga, str., for Manila - 2 Cabin and 34 Chinese.

For Samarinda, str., for Amoy - 300 Chinese.

For Macao, str., for Aden - 160 Chinese.

For Taku, str., for Yokohama - Mr. Charles Walker.

To Depart.

For Abu, for Bombay - 1 Cabin.

Reports.

The Chinese gunboat *Bony-chao-hai* reports from a cruise, and had fine weather throughout.

The British steamer *Gloomy* reports left Shanghai at 12.00 p.m. on the 14th January, and experienced moderate monsoon and dull cloudy weather.

The British steamer *Kahgar* reports left Shanghai at 1.20 p.m. on the 14th January, and experienced moderate monsoon and dull cloudy weather throughout. The French mail steamer, steamed into port as the *Malecca* steamed out.

The German bark *Anna* left Newcastle, N.S.W., on 25th November, and had vacated port to lat. 21 N. and long. 112.17 E., when encountered a heavy gale from the N.N.E. and was compelled to return to port after twenty-four hours, after which strong N.E. monsoon to arrive.

The British steamer *Hillock* reports left Taku on 14th January, and Amoy on the 16th, and had moderate N.E. and Basterly winds and dull cloudy weather throughout. On the 13th January, the *Hillock*, a British gun-boat, bound North, on the 16th, the *Brothers*, passed a steamer, bound North. On the same day, of these *Chinese Blue* Pass, passed the steamer *Nippon*, bound North.

The British brigantine *Malacca* reports left Newcastle, N.S.W., on 26th November, and had vacated port to lat. 21 N. and long. 112.17 E., when experienced a heavy gale from the N.N.E. and was compelled to return to port after twenty-four hours, after which strong N.E. monsoon to arrive.

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To Let.

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With possession of February next, THE RESIDENCE IN LIDWELL, situated on Seymour Road.

The House and Grounds command a fine view of the Harbour. A good Kitchen Garden, Stabling, &c., with a

Appt to

MADEWE FRICKEL & CO., 49, Queen's Road, Hongkong, 27th December, 1875.

TO LET.

With Possession 1st March next,

THE RESIDENCE IN LIDWELL, situated on the occupation of Dr. O'BRIEN.

For all partitions to

ROBERT G. ALFORD, Surveyor, Oban Chambers, 1m 1864 Hongkong 27th December, 1875.

TO LET.

With Possession by

THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, Queen's Road.

Appt to

G. FALCONER, of 1070 Hongkong, 1st July, 1876.

TO LET.

Possession on the 1st January, 1876.

THE PREMISES, known as

MESSES. DENT & CO.'S CENTRAL BUILDING.

TO LET.

With Impeachment Possession.

THE SEMI-detached RESIDENCES, Nos. 1 and 2, WESTMINSTER VILLAS, Cobham Road.

The HOUSE at west end of "The Albany" recently in occupation of the Hon. O. G. Parker.

TO LET.

With Gas and water laid on.

A First-class GODWYN at Wanchi of about 5,000 tons capacity.

Appt to

T. G. LINSTEAD, 166, Hongkong, 1st January, 1876.

TO LET.

With Impeachment Possession.

THE HOUSE NO. 46, GIBB LIVINGSTON & CO., 1473 Hongkong 1st September, 1875.

TO LET.

With Impeachment Possession.

SOME HOUSES IN PADDHAT'S HILL, No. 2, SEYMOIR TERRACE.

No. 7, GARDEN ROAD, known as "HARVEST."

Appt to

DAVID S. SOON, SONS & CO., 513 Hongkong 2nd October, 1875.

TO LET.

With Impeachment Possession.

THE HOUSE NO. 46, GIBB LIVINGSTON & CO., 1473 Hongkong 1st September, 1875.

TO LET.

With Impeachment Possession.

THE RESIDENCE OF THOMAS HILL, No. 13, Peel Street, at present in the occupation of Mr. P. B. BAMA. Possession from the 1st proximo.

M. CARL REEDS, has been duly authorized to SIGN our FIRMS, for prosecution, from this date.

Appt to

T. G. LINSTEAD, 166, Hongkong 2nd January, 1876.

TO LET.

With Impeachment Possession.

THE RESIDENCE IN 38, ANDERSON STREET, 1m. and No. 33, OLLYWOOD ROAD.

Appt to

A. F. ALVES, 181 Hongkong 1st January, 1876.

TO LET.

With Impeachment Possession.

TWO DWELLINGHOUSES AND OFFICES, Nos. 14 and 18, Stanley Street, lately in the occupation of Mrs. RAYNER & CO.

The HOUSE and DWELLINGHOUSES AND OFFICES, No. 1, Stanley Street, lately in the occupation of Mrs. DEXTER & CO.

THE DWELLINGHOUSES, No. 15, Gage Street, lately in the occupation of Mr. F. D. DEXTER & CO.

The STORE and DWELLINGHOUSES, Nos. 42 and 44, Queen's Road, lately in the occupation of Mrs. DEXTER & CO.

The GROUND and FLR. of the HOUSE No. 1, Wyndham Street, with Stable attached.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO., 1m 1864 Hongkong 1st January, 1876.

MANCHESTER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned Agents are in receipt of instructions from the Board of Directors, authorizing them to lend Pounds to the extent of £10,000 on any first-class Risk or to the extent of £25,000 on Adjoining Risks at Current Rates.

A Discount of 20% is allowed.

HOLIDAY, WISE & CO., Agents, 48 Hongkong, 1st January, 1876.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTE.

Polices granted on account of Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, who shall receive, in proportion to the net amount of Premium contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO., Agents, 1m 1864 Hongkong, 1st January, 1876.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE - HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned ports.

No charge for Premium.

JAS. B. COUGHTRE, Secretary, Hongkong, 1st November, 1876.

Arrivals.

J. M. A. R. M. S. T. R. O. N. G., At 12 noon, Damaged Rice.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

WE have established BRANCHES of our

FIRM at HONGKONG and HANOI.

M. CONSTANTIN is authorized to SIGN by pro

curator in Tonquin.

NOW READY.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1876.

With which is incorporated

THE CHINA DIRECTORY.

THIS Work, in the FOURTEENTH

year of its existence, is

NOW READY FOR SALE.

It has been compiled and printed at the Daily Press Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1876" contains a

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH

OF *

PLAN OF VICTORIA, HONGKONG;

THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF

SHANGHAI.

A Chromo-Lithograph Plate of the

NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE A

THE PEAK;

also of

THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS

(Designed expressly for the Work.)

MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN,

THE

P. & O. COMPANY'S ROUTES,

AND

THE COAST OF CHINA;

ALSO, THE

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SAN FRANCISCO..... Mr. L. F. B. 26, Merchant's Exchange.

NEW YORK..... Messrs. S. M. Battinill & Co., 37, Park Row.

Hongkong, January 3rd, 1876.

HONGKONG, JANUARY 18TH, 1876.

The Spanish Authorities are about to attempt the subjection of Sulu. For a long time past the inhabitants of the Visayas have suffered severely from the piratical attacks of the people of Sulu. The Spanish Authorities have resolved to put an end to the depredations of these pirates. "The Island of Sulu is," says El Oriente, "a stain of blood and filth in the midst of these peaceful seas. It is going to cross this stain with cannon." It is not our intention to go into the merits of the quarrel between Spain and the Sultan of Sulu; there are, very possibly, faults on both sides; but there is no doubt that the people of Sulu have been guilty of many atrocities, and it is impossible not to wish the Spaniards success in their attempt to settle this much-vexed question. It may be admitted that the Philippines are woefully misgoverned, but Spanish rule is better than lawlessness. Besides, the Sulus have become a nuisance in the Southern Seas, and it is certainly expedient that some civilised Power should undertake the task of subduing them and teaching them to respect the property of others. Spain is, of course, chiefly interested, for her possessions are in immediate contiguity to the Sulu Archipelago. It certainly speaks ill for the pugnacity of the Malay race that at the present moment, it is engaged in contests with three European powers, England, Holland, and Spain. In every case the Malays are destined to succumb, for they cannot meet the European troops in fair fight. But the Spanish Expedition will have a serious field of work before it may be judged by the obstinate and prolonged resistance experienced by the Dutch in Aceh and the daring manner in which the British troops were opposed in Perak.

It is gratifying to note that so influential an organ of English opinion as the Spectator recognises the fact that it is the "manifest destiny" of the British Government to annex Perak. Without endorsing the policy that has led to such a necessity, the Spectator sees, what we pointed out some time back, that there is no other course open which would not, sooner or later, involve us in new and aggravated complications. "It," says our contemporary, "we beat the Malay insurgents and then retreat, every Malay will say, and say justly, that British designs can be defeated even by an unsuccessful insurrection, and that the only way to make us moderate is to fight hard. If, on the other hand, we beat the Malay insurgents and carry out Sir W. Jevons' proclamation, we shall have to endure the whole burden of organising a large anarchical Malay country, without reaping the reward, either in revenue or in credit, which is our due for the work done. We might, indeed, administer for a time, and then reseat the native officials, but

the result of that will be merely civil war."

Just so, and why, therefore, should the British Government make the experiment. It is its duty to look the difficulty fairly in the face. The embroilment has not been of its own creating. It has been forced into a struggle unwillingly. It had, and has, no desire to acquire more territory in Malaya, to undertake any new responsibilities in that territory. But circumstances have been too strong for a retention of its pacific disposition, and the crisis has at length arrived when it is requisite that a determined and settled policy should be adopted. The unwillingness of the British Ministry to enter upon a course of annexation in the peninsula is easily understood; they dislike anything that savours of aggression or violence; but when all the circumstances are laid before them, they will not, we think, hesitate to adopt a bold line of policy.

Nothing is to be gained by conciliation and half measures in this case; but much may be lost by them. The military operations will entail considerable cost to the British Treasury and it is surely advisable

that some compensation should be obtained. Unless Perak is annexed, all the expenditure will be thrown away, for it is morally certain that no other way of settling the matter will prove permanent. The establishment of British rule in Perak

will be as much as

a DISTRACTIVE EXPEDITION.

George Farquhar, a sailor on board the American ship *Spaniard*, was charged by a chair man with breaking up his chair, while he was drunk. He was fined 30 cents and ordered to make amends in \$1.30 to the chair coo-

. INDEPENDENCE.

Im Alco and Cheung Alun were arrested by P. O. 530 for fighting.

It appeared the second prisoner had got the loan of a pistol, and had fired at the first, and was drunk. He was fined 30 cents and ordered to make amends in \$1.30 to the chair coo-

. ASSAULT.

Lam Aku, a barker, was charged by Lam Kwai, a doctor, in Tsimshon, for coming to his shop and annoying him. He was fined 30 cents holding back a letter from him. He was sent to 14 days' hard labour.

A DRAWDOWN STEAMER.

John McDonald, a seaman on the American ship *Worthy Pendleton*, was charged by P. O. 18 with being drunk.

MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN,

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It is gratifying to note that so influential an organ of English opinion as the Spectator recognises the fact that it is the "manifest destiny" of the British Government to annex Perak. Without endorsing the policy that has led to such a necessity, the Spectator sees, what we pointed out some time back, that there is no other course open which would not, sooner or later, involve us in new and aggravated complications. "It," says our contemporary, "we beat the Malay insurgents and then retreat, every Malay will say, and say justly, that British designs can be defeated even by an unsuccessful insurrection, and that the only way to make us moderate is to fight hard. If, on the other hand, we beat the Malay insurgents and carry out Sir W. Jevons' proclamation, we shall have to endure the whole burden of organising a large anarchical Malay country, without reaping the reward, either in revenue or in credit, which is our due for the work done. We might, indeed, administer for a time, and then reseat the native officials, but

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LITERARY AND ART GOSSIP.

The Athenaeum says that Lady Wilkinson is making preparations for writing a biography of the late Sir Gardner Wilkinson. Lady Wilkinson will be much obliged by the loan of letters of Sir Gardner's, which will be carefully copied and the original given back to the owner.

On the 19th November the author of the late Prince Comte, which has just been completed by Messrs. Prince & Co., of Southwark-street, was removed from their engraving-yard to Hyde Park, for the purpose of placing it in position upon the Albert Memorial. The figure is standing posture, with book in the right hand. When raised from the foot to 14 feet 6 inches. The head is 22 inches across, and the feet from head to chin 10 inches.

The South Kensington Museum has just made the purchase of the Japanese collection of M. Bong, of Paris, consisting of bronze, pottery, and lacquer work. The chief feature of the collection is the bronze, one of the specialties of Japanese art. They consist of a large number of vessels, both in individual and in amorphous variety, many decorated with a kind of pattern of the member pattern in relief. In form, colour, and invention, European art cannot come up to the works of the extreme East—Academy.

A new and complete edition of Charles Lever's "Roxana," to be called "The Harry Lorrequer Edition" of Dickens's "Coral Castle," the authorship of which was for some time disputed, and which was originally published with the imprimatur of Lever's name, will be included.

A paper was read at a recent meeting of the Physiologists' Society, by Mr. Harris, LL.D., F.R.S., Vice-President, in which, after remarking on the various modes whereby the character of each person is indicated, and on the infinite diversities of handwriting, he adverted to some of the pecularities of the script, giving illustrations of the manner by a number of original specimens, including those of Napoleon I., Wellington, Nelson, Birmingham, Horace Greeley, and Charles Dickens, &c., commenting on the contrast between the writing of the two latter.

The Marquis of Lorne, says the Standard, has written a right to be a man of letters. Horace Greeley, in his "Daily and Noble Authors," writes of him, "He is a man of ordinary that this illustrious block, which he produced so many eminent persons should have added to the catalogue of noble authors from his own list of statesmen and heroes." And he proceeds to characterize the then living head of the house of Argyll as "one of the ablest and most learned writers of this country."

The present Duke, who is unfortunately known in the repertory of letters. His name, however, has not been added to some of the pecularities of the script, giving illustrations of the manner by a number of original specimens, including those of Napoleon I., Wellington, Nelson, Birmingham, Horace Greeley, and Charles Dickens, &c., commenting on the contrast between the writing of the two latter.

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The following note, just received by a private friend of Mr. Whittier, is an interesting glimpse of the hasty prose of that charming poet:

"A. M. 10 Mo. 24, 1875. My dear Friend,

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and was just now found.

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